

The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Wednesday Evening, April 1, 1863.
Official Paper of the City.



Our readers need not be told that we have heretofore taken no part in the canvass for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this state. The question, as first presented to us, came in a shape little calculated to enlist our sympathies for Judge Dixon, while the support of Judge Cothren was wholly inadmissible and never for a moment entertained. We have hoped that some other candidate than those in nomination would be called out, on whom the suffrages of the people could be more worthily bestowed than upon any now before them. That hope, however, has been disappointed, and the near approach of the election compels some decision upon those now in nomination. We, as well as others, must support Judge Dixon or Judge Cothren, or withhold our support from both. We cannot, and shall not, support Judge Cothren. Whatever his legal qualifications may be, his position is such on the great and overshadowing questions relating to the war in which our country is now engaged, while he is indebted for his nomination to a class of men in open hostility to the war, that we are instinctively repelled from him. But while this is and must be our decision in relation to Judge Cothren, there are circumstances connected with the position and nomination of Judge Dixon which render our support of him anything but pleasant, or give it the merit of a voluntary choice. Without his recent decisions, which are all that loyal men can ask, we should have remained the inactive spectators of the opening of the canvass found us. Those decisions, however, suggest other considerations than objections. Our country is in a fearful, perhaps uncertain struggle for existence. Judge Cothren is peculiarly the candidate of the men who are openly or secretly in sympathy with the rebellion, and who expect from him, if elected, such action in his high position as will embarrass the prosecution of the war. We by no means say or believe that every man who will vote for Judge Cothren belongs to this class; but we do say and believe that every man of that class will vote for him. Judge Dixon we believe to be a loyal man, and if he separated from many of the earnest friends of the Union in his decision denying the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, he has been right in subsequent decisions of vital importance, and is preferable to Judge Cothren, who might, and probably would, be wrong in all. He will receive the support of thousands of the best men of the state, doubtless in very many cases unwillingly extorted, but nevertheless given, and under an emergency where the candidate is overlooked in the importance of the cause to be sustained.

Intending ourselves to act as our own conscience and judgment shall dictate, we leave to others such a decision as their consciences and judgment dictate, and as the best interests of the country shall seem to require.

Important to Discharged Soldiers.

Major Cheney, paymaster U. S. A., is stationed at Milwaukee for the purpose of paying the claims of discharged soldiers, and discharged and resigned officers, and will attend to such other claims as come properly within this department.

The Sentinel says:—"It is decidedly for the advantage of those who have legitimate claims upon the government to come here and settle them with Major Cheney personally. They will thus get what they are entitled to without the delay incident to the employ of claim agents. We will say that for the difficult duties involved in the settlement of their claims, no better paymaster—within our knowledge—could have been selected than Major Cheney."

Any change that will take the charge of an account out of the hands of Capt. Trowbridge cannot be otherwise than beneficial to claimants upon the government.

SEICIDE OF A K. G. C.—The Lafayette, Indiana, Journal says that Solomon Henshaw, a wealthy citizen of Fountain county, in that state, put an end to his existence on Friday last, in the following manner. He was in the town of Attica during the afternoon, and in conversation with several of the citizens, stated that he belonged to a certain secret political order, the first oath of which he could conscientiously take, but the second and third were treason; and, in consequence of having divulged some of the secrets of the order, he feared they would kill him. He finally concluded to put an end to his existence, and, with a pistol, shot himself through the brain on the street.

Mr. Montgomery in Connecticut.—At New Canaan, after listening to a clear and cogent expose of the origin and impulses of the rebellion by Mr. Montgomery, late editor of the Vicksburg Whig, the citizens, including many leading democrats, united in forming a Union League, pledging themselves to an unqualified, uncompromising support of the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

The Bitter Frigate.

For the Daily Gazette.

The rebellion was plotted, not by the people of the south, but by a few leading despots of that region, who have always assumed to control the masses, moving them to do the drudgery of whatever plans and purposes the slave-lords had devised. It has long been well understood that slavery at the south is not confined to the colored population, among which must be reckoned many of the sons and daughters of the slaveholders, born of mothers in a terrible condition of bondage! Aside from these classes, the "poor white trash" have been and are to all intents and purposes slaves. They would have been held as such, in the eye of the law, long ago, could the publicly expressed wishes of the humanity-mongers have been realized.

Probably large numbers of the common people acquiesced,—the more intelligent ones reluctantly, in the vile schemes of the traitors who inaugurated this rebellion. Now the harvest of iniquity, base treason, selfishness and folly we believe must be near at hand. Terribly must the people of the south suffer on account of the political insanity of the rebellious leaders, and the stupidity of those who were willing to be led. They are partaking now of the bitter fruits of civil war. And the saddest part of the sad picture is that the physical distress thus produced must be visited largely upon the innocent—upon those who have been separated from the mad and madly of the insurgents, but who were powerless to frustrate their evil designs. The suffering of the southern people must of necessity be quite general. Already the demon of despair is on their track. Many of them perhaps even now are exclaiming in the anguish of their hearts:—

"O the famine and the fever!
O the waiting of the funeral!"

Many accounts of destitution at the south are so direct and so well authenticated, that no doubt of their truthfulness can be entertained. Even in the rebel capital, that nest of unclean birds, the amount of suffering must be large, owing to the enormous high prices that are put upon all the necessities of life. In other parts of the country the condition of the poorer classes must be even worse than at Richmond. Especially in Georgia, Texas, Alabama, South Carolina and Missouri, thousands of families, if we may credit reliable testimonies, are destitute, or nearly so; and unless the hand of charity is put forth to relieve them, many must perish of starvation, or die of diseases brought on by scarcity of wholesome food, and exposure, wandering, as large numbers are, homeless and homeless, to avoid if possible the tyranny of those who would press them into a hated service. Bitter indeed are the fruits of secession. Jefferson Davis and his treasonable associates are likely to be in no very pleasant position by and by. They shall yet writhe under the lash of popular indignation as no poor slave ever writhed under the task master's whip! And the copperheads of the north shall not fare much better. In the language of Hon. H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, in his able reply to the peace resolutions of Vallandigham, in congress, "The mask shall be torn from the face of the leaders, and their followers shall stand aghast at their moral deformities."

What a contrast between the north and the south at this time. With us there is plenty—at the south there is destitution! There can be but little doubt that the rebels are rapidly approaching "the last ditch."

Legislative Proceedings.

Tuesday, March 31.

The military bill has passed both houses of the legislature, and will doubtless become a law. It enrolls all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. The exemptions are the same as in the conscription law. Three regiments of minute men, either volunteers or conscripts, are to be held in readiness to be called into service at any time, to enforce the laws, put down riots, &c. Company drill of all men fit for duty throughout the state, is required six times a year, with a general muster of regimental organizations semi-annually.

Senator McDill introduced a bill for continuing state aid to families of volunteers who die in the service, until they obtain a pension from the general government, which was passed under suspension of the rules.

In the assembly, the senate resolution providing for submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the constitution, increasing the number of judges of the supreme court to five, and that they be appointed by the Governor, was tabled.

The senate resolution for an amendment to the Homestead Exemption, exempting 160 acres, was tabled on motion of Mr. Sharpsteen.

The following bills passed the assembly:—

To authorize the Governor to purchase flags; for the relief of families of those who may die in the military service; to enroll and organize the militia of the state; says 52, noes 27, the latter all by democrats; to provide for the collection of subscriptions for bounties and to aid families of volunteers.

The legislation of the present session practically ended at six o'clock Tuesday evening. All bills not acted upon at that time failed to become laws. No legislative business is in order Wednesday but receiving messages from the Governor and signing enrolled bills by the presiding officers. Hitherto every legislature has adjourned on Monday, employing the Sabbath to close up its business.

It was not Gen. John B. Rogers, late claimant of a seat in congress, but Jeptha T. Rogers, who committed insane assaults and was killed therefor at Columbus, Ky., as recently stated in our columns. Gen. John B. Rogers is alive and well in Washington. It was he who spoke for the Union in New York last fall.

Irish potatoes for planting are selling at Jackson, Miss., at the moderate price of \$30 per bushel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, March 31.

Memphis papers just received contain important news from below.

On Wednesday morning last, the rams Lancaster and Switzerland undertook to run past the batteries at Vicksburg. As soon as they came within range, the confederate batteries opened upon them with tremendous fire. The Lancaster was struck thirty times. Her entire bow was shot away, causing her to take water so rapidly that she sunk almost immediately opposite, turning a complete somersault as she went down. All the crew except two escaped in the small boats.

The Switzerland was more fortunate, but was finally disabled by a 64-pound ball penetrating her steam drum. She floated down below the city, the batteries still keeping up their cannoning and straggling her repeatedly. Finally, the Albatross, from Farragut's fleet, ran alongside, fastened to her, and towed her to the lower mouth of the canal, where she was lying at last accounts.

The loss of life on the Switzerland was not known.

The rams were intended to reinforce Farragut, who has been below Warren, on the Hartford, ever since he ran by Port Hudson.

The following named boats were the ones selected by Farragut to run by Port Hudson: The Hartford, Albatross, Richmond, Kio, Genesee, Monongahela, and Mississippi. The Hartford and Albatross were the only successful ones. The Mississippi was destroyed, and the others forced to retire. Both vessels were struck several times. One gunner on the Albatross was killed.

At Grand Gulf the boats encountered a more formidable battery than at Port Hudson. The Hartford was struck 14 times and had three men killed. Both vessels returned the fire vigorously. Both were more or less injured. The bluffs at this point are high and commanding.

The expedition from which we had been led to expect so much, under Gen. Sherman, to the rear of Haines' Bluff, by way of Steele's Bayou, is a failure, and the entire force has returned to Young's Point.

We have nothing further from the Yazoo Pass expedition under Gens. Ross and Quincy.

A train which left Memphis Saturday morning for Grand Junction, when within two miles of Moscow, was thrown from the track in consequence of a rail being taken up by guerrillas. As soon as the train stopped the guerrillas gathered around and fired several shots. A citizen and a negro were killed. There were forty persons aboard, all of whom were paroled. The rebels took a part of the mail and baggage. A party of federals from Moscow had started in pursuit.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

The Murfreesboro correspondent of the Philadelphia Press obtained the following intelligence from a gentleman just arrived in the vicinity of Chattanooga:

"The rebels are building immense fortifications at Chattanooga. Already between 50 and 60 guns are in position at Bridgeport. They have already constructed some fine earthworks at Stevenson, Ala., Shelbyville, Tullahoma and Decherd.

Bragg lost in the battle at Stone's river 16,000 killed, wounded and missing.

The rebel army of Tennessee consists of 190 regiments of infantry, and 75 regiments of cavalry. The latter are under General Wheeler. Van Dorn is second in command.

CINCINNATI, March 31.

The rebels are treating our Kentucky rapidly. A telegram at last accounts was just fully passed. It is reported that he has been compelled to abandon his cattle trains.

The Commercial's Murfreesboro dispatches say: "Polk's corps, consisting of Cheatham, Withers and McCowan's divisions, has advanced to within 10 miles of Murfreesboro. Scouts affirm the rebels must attack or fall back on account of scanty subsistence."

Some troops passing through Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, became intoxicated and attempted to pass the provost marshal's guard. Being resisted, they commenced throwing stones and clubs at the guard, when the latter fired first with blank cartridges, and then with balls. Private Quinlin, 51st Pennsylvania, was mortally wounded. Wright and Alexander, 21st Massachusetts, slightly.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

Special to the Herald.—Intelligence received to night from Winchester shows that by the recent reconnaissance it has been ascertained that there is no rebel force within 35 miles of that place.

The special.—Under a stringent order of orders issued recently by Gen. Grant, disloyal inhabitants of that vicinity find it almost impossible to maintain communication with their friends across the border.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, has been mentioned to-day as the possible appointee to the vacant office of comptroller of finances.

It is said that the President positively refuses, for the present, to grant authority to raise more negro brigades.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

World's special.—The President will visit the army of the Potomac, to-morrow, if weather permits.

GENERAL COOKER'S HEADQUARTERS,
March 31st, 1863.

Special to the Tribune.—Major General Howard, commanding the 2nd division of the 1st Army Corps, has been assigned temporarily to the command of Sigel's corps. Gen. Gibbon is assigned to the command of Howard's division. Recent rains and the snow storm of last night have left the roads in a very bad condition.

New York, April 1.

A Hilton Head letter of the 27th says: I wrote you a day or two since of the alarming destitution existing in the city of Savannah. Since then we have received into our lines several deserters from the rebel forces at Austin's Bluff and Thunderbolt, who more than confirm my statements. They affirm that the daily rations of the troops consist of four ounces of bacon and seven of corn meal. In consequence of their privations very many of the rebel troops are falling sick, and all are fearing illness. The last batch of deserters who came in assert that only for the fact that they are kept inside by post duty the entire regiment to which they belong would desert. From what is deemed to be a source reliable, I learn that all women and children have been ordered out of Savannah. They left the city Monday and Tuesday. This measure was induced not more by fear of an attack than by the inability of the commanding officer to subsist the troops, while many non-combatants were to be fed.

New Orleans, March 30.

New Orleans advices to the 22d inst. say that: The blockade of Galveston is still rigid. The Harriet Lane was still in the harbor, and her return was considered a supposition. A successful cavalry expedition, under Capt. Perkins, had been made from Brasher City a considerable distance into the rebel lines. He engaged the rebel force, had a brilliant fight, charging them with the sabre, chasing them eight miles, killing fourteen, wounding twenty, and capturing fourteen horses, with equipments, without losing a man. Capt. Perkins had a horse shot under him while capturing a rebel lieutenant.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The President has designated Thursday, April 30th, for National Fast Day.

New York, March 31.

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The Savannah Republican of the 25th reports an engagement between rebel light batteries and federal gunboats on Monday but gives no particulars except that the rebel force, after a short fight, was driven to a considerable distance. The locality appears to have been in the vicinity of Jacksonville.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, April 1.

The steamer City of Washington from Liverpool the 13th, and Queenstown 19th, arrived at New York this morning. Parliamentary proceedings are important. Polish question assumes great prominence. Important French diplomatic correspondence is published showing the gravity of the question. The French senate is debating petitions in favor of Poland. An influential meeting in London denounced the course of Russia, and called for cessation of hostilities or diplomatic intercourse with her until a reform was brought about. The Morning Post found a threatening and warlike article on this meeting, but the Times repudiates the idea of breaking off intercourse.

The Polish insurrection shows no change. Reports continue obscure. Other continental news is unimportant.

A Polish legion is forming in London. It consists of Poles who will shortly depart, fully equipped, for Poland.

The New York correspondent of the Daily News does not see the smallest sign of the north laying down its arms, or its continuing the war to the question of a boundary.

The latest confederate loan had been formally introduced into market, and was very successful. It touched five per cent premium. It attracts much attention and debates. It will receive no official sanction by the stock exchange.

A prize fight had been arranged between Heenan and King.

LONDON, March 31.

Cotton market dull and easier. Quotations are barely maintained. Breadstuffs market dull, but steady. Provisions downward and flat.

LONDON, March 19.

Consols closed at 92 1/2 for money.—American stocks, latest sales, Erie 42 1/2; Ill. Central, 44 1/2; discount.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.

Major Clarence Prentiss, with two subordinate officers of the rebel army, came into Louisville to-day. They were arrested and sent to Camp Chase.

The federal forces are closely pressing the rebels. They captured 140 prisoners near Stamford, and captured 2000 head of cattle which the rebels were taking from Kentucky.

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Capt. Lucie, of the British barque Crusoe, who arrived here yesterday from St. Thomas, March 17th, reports that the English screw steamer Pet, from England, and the Iris, which had previously landed a cargo of cotton in Porto Rico from Mobile, both sailed on the 16th for England. The British frigate Phantom sailed on the 17th for England. The rebel frigate Neptunus arrived the same day from England. She was to start for a confederate port in a few days.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., March 30.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.—Reliable news from the rebel army, received to-day, says that Polk's corps advanced yesterday to Guy's Gap, eighteen miles south, on the Shelbyville Pike. Hardee's corps is at Shelbyville. The rebels there have been on half rations for three weeks.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among them. Everybody in the ranks is aching to force a passage. The rebel force has been abandoned. They only forage with single mules, in small parties. The country people within the rebel lines are reduced to half rations. Families are each numbered, their stores inventoried, and the excess over short allowance appropriated for the use of the army. No beef has been issued for the last week at Shelbyville.

All the foregoing may be relied upon, as it is confirmed by parties unknown to each other.

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The country people do not believe that the rebels of this army purpose invading Kentucky. The cavalry in detachments will raid the state for recruits, but no infantry will accompany them.

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Flour 100lb better. 6.00 to 6.25 extra state; 7.00 to 7.25 R. H. O. Wheat 12c higher and quiet, 1.41 to 1.63 Chicago spring; 1.64 to 1.66 Milwaukee club; 1.70 to 1.74 winter red. Corn 2c better, 91a to 93c, 85a to 90c unround. Pork firmer. Whisky 46a to 47c. Stocks active and better. Gold 56 1/2. Asking 58.

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The war department to-day finally furnished a list of provost marshals for the several states, which will be announced in a few days. A number of civilians have been appointed.

Arrangements are completed for the exchange of all union officers held by the rebels.

The day after the announcement of the intention of the medical department to manufacture its own quinine, the price declined 33 per cent. The department has received a proposal offering to furnish it at a reduction of 70 cents per ounce.

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Two more gunboats were launched yesterday.

LATEST PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.

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The war department to-day finally furnished a list of provost marshals for the several states, which will be announced in a few days. A number of civilians have been appointed.

Arrangements are completed for the exchange of all union officers held by the rebels.

The day after the announcement of the intention of the medical department to manufacture its own quinine, the price declined 33 per cent. The department has received a proposal offering to furnish it at a reduction of 70 cents per ounce.

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The Welland Canal opens for navigation the 13th inst.

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To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, April 1.

The steamer City of Washington from Liverpool the 13th, and Queenstown 19th, arrived at New York this morning. Parliamentary proceedings are important. Polish question assumes great prominence. Important French diplomatic correspondence is published showing the gravity of the question. The French senate is debating petitions in favor of Poland. An influential meeting in London denounced the course of Russia, and called for cessation of hostilities or diplomatic intercourse with her until a reform was brought about. The Morning Post found a threatening and warlike article on this meeting, but the Times repudiates the idea of breaking off intercourse.

The Polish insurrection shows no change. Reports continue obscure. Other continental news is unimportant.

A Polish legion is forming in London. It consists of Poles who will shortly depart, fully equipped, for Poland.

The New York correspondent of the Daily News does not see the smallest sign of the north laying down its arms, or its continuing the war to the question of a boundary.

The latest confederate loan had been formally introduced into market, and was very successful. It touched five per cent premium. It attracts much attention and debates. It will receive no official sanction by the stock exchange.

A prize fight had been arranged between Heenan and King.

LONDON, March 31.

Cotton market dull and easier. Quotations are barely maintained. Breadstuffs market dull, but steady. Provisions downward and flat.

LONDON, March 19.

Consols closed at 92 1/2 for money.—American stocks, latest sales, Erie 42 1/2; Ill. Central, 44 1/2; discount.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.

Major Clarence Prentiss, with two subordinate officers of the rebel army, came into Louisville to-day. They were arrested and sent to Camp Chase.

The federal forces are closely pressing the rebels. They captured 140 prisoners near Stamford, and captured 2000 head of cattle which the rebels were taking from Kentucky.

New York, April 1.

Capt. Lucie, of the British barque Crusoe, who arrived here yesterday from St. Thomas, March 17th, reports that the English screw steamer Pet, from England, and the Iris, which had previously landed a cargo of cotton in Porto Rico from Mobile, both sailed on the 16th for England. The British frigate Phantom sailed on the 17th for England. The rebel frigate Neptunus arrived the same day from England. She was to start for a confederate port in a few days.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., March 30.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.—Reliable news from the rebel army, received to-day, says that Polk's corps advanced yesterday to Guy's Gap, eighteen miles south, on the Shelbyville Pike. Hardee's corps is at Shelbyville. The rebels there have been on half rations for three weeks.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among them. Everybody in the ranks is aching to force a passage. The rebel force has been abandoned. They only forage with single mules, in small parties. The country people within the rebel lines are reduced to half rations. Families are each numbered, their stores inventoried, and the excess over short allowance appropriated for the use of the army. No beef has been issued for the last week at Shelbyville.

All the foregoing may be relied upon, as it is confirmed by parties unknown to each other.

Rebel regiments of Morgan's command are at Liberty. Morgan lies at the Armstrong House, McMinville, his fingers shot away, and wounded through the shoulder.

The country people do not believe that the rebels of this army purpose invading Kentucky. The cavalry in detachments will raid the state for recruits, but no infantry will accompany them.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, April 1.

Steamer Sheldrake, from Havana 23th arrived. Nothing has been heard of All. came at St. Domingo. The schooner Mary Jane, from Nassau, arrived here, captured off Wilmington, with a cargo of salt and coffee.

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Flour 100lb better. 6.00 to 6.25 extra state; 7.00 to 7.25 R. H. O. Wheat 12c higher and quiet, 1.41 to 1.63 Chicago spring; 1.64 to 1.66 Milwaukee club; 1.70 to 1.74 winter red. Corn 2c better, 91a to 93c, 85a to 90c unround. Pork firmer. Whisky 46a to 47c. Stocks active and better. Gold 56 1/2. Asking 58.

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Flour 100lb better. 6

COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

to Plaintiff, defendants,
by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure rendered in the county of December, A D 1893, if E N duly appointed for such purpose well known to all who call at the door of the Central Bank, in the said county, on
DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
to receive and deliver to Plaintiff in the city of Janesville, in Wisconsin, and known to defendants as the place of delivery (as E N of Plaintiff's appointment and judgment) two (2) foot Milwaukee street front lots, situated in the second plat of said subdivision, or so much necessary to make the amount due Plaintiff, as per Deed of Plaintiff to E N, COMPTON, Reference to, Plaintiff's Attorney, do solemnly swear that

COUNTY-ROCK COUNTY.
I, Moses S Pritchard and A Jack A. Treadwell, Trustees of the estate composed, Elizabeth M Wood, Lydia A Wood, Abiah M Wood, Kate L. Mann, and said Plaintiff, do hereby swear

by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure rendered in the above action, on December, A D 1892, in said county, if duly appointed for such purpose, well known to all who call at the door of the Central Bank, in said county, on
DAY OF APRIL, A D 1893,
all of that certain place or parcel lying and being in the city of Janesville of Rock and state of Wisconsin,

number 72) in PEMBER number 80
said city of Louisville.
R. T. PEMBER, Sheriff
Attorney, Pitts Atty. Jan 28/88

Whorliff's Sale.
COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY,
vs Jeremiah Whorliff, defendant,
to several executions issued out of
saying done on the 24 day of April,
1888, of which said defendant, the
plaintiff and its creditors said defendant,
and delivered, I have felted upon
the public sale of the said
on the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1888,
to said A M of this day, at the Court
in the city of Janesville in said
title and interest which the said
said. Wherefore I have felted upon
of the said estate to the said
to the following to wit: and to the fol-
lowing estate to wit: a certain piece or
part of the said estate of Rock
County, described as follows—
beginning on the north line of Pleasant
street in the City of Janesville, and
thence Easterly, Bailey & Brown ad-
joining thence Easterly along said north line
thence South along said north line of
Pleasant street across said lot eight and
thence seven in said addition, thence
South ad Pleasant street twenty-two
feet in said addition, thence South
thence east line of said land so sold to
the place of beginning.—Dated December
1887.
R. T. PEMBER, Sheriff of Rock County.

Y. TOWN OF JOHNSONTOWN, SS.
Apprehen:

notified that a warrant of attachment issued against you and your property to satisfy the demand of Horace Cunningham for said money, dated and docketed at New York before W. A. Pickett, a Justice of the Peace for said county, at his office in said county, on the 12th day of January, 1918, that said warrant, judgment will be rendered on your property said to pay the debt of Horace Cunningham, Plaintiff, against you, Defendant.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
 Plaintiff, against Stephen O. Spaulding and others.

and by virtue of a Judgment of foreclosure rendered in the above entitled case, and in order of court, to wit, that I, a referee specially appointed by said court, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the property and quantity of leasehold in said county, on the 12th day of APRIL NEXT,

All that parcel of real estate situate in the County of Rock, State of New Hampshire, and described as a part of the land of the late Stephen O. Spaulding, late of the County of Rock, State of New Hampshire, being the same as described in the register of deeds of Rock County, New Hampshire, in Book 228, folio 12, and the same as described in the said parcel to and forty rods west of, on the south side by the south boundary of the said parcel, and on the south side by the south boundary of the said parcel, and on the south side by the south boundary of the said parcel, containing three acres.—Dated January 18, 1918. A. L. LAWRENCE.

against Harriet M. McArthur, widow
now deceased and an executrix of the
estate of Richard McArthur deceased, Frederick
McArthur, her son, and the heirs of
Richard Eldy, Caroline J. McArthur,
Irram Johnson, Henry G. McArthur,
John McArthur, John McArthur, Jr., Eliza
McArthur, Sarah M. George, Thomas George,
Joseph W. Light and Ellen S. Smith,
and by virtue of the judgment of fore-
closed sale of the premises in the cause
of the date of January, 1883, in favor of the
named and against the above named
parties of record, and of and in public sale
of the lands in the said creek where the
city of Jaucaville, in said county,

ON THE 24th DAY OF APRIL, 1883,
the forenoon of that day, the following
premises, to wit: all those
acres or tracts of land situate lying
and being in the said creek where the
city of Wilcoxton, and known
and described as follows, to wit:
all those acres of land in the creek where the
half of the northeast quarter of sec-
tion one the said creek in township two
north and range one, running north and
west, the public road between the Lutes
and the farm owned at the date of
James Chamberlain, and along the
line of the said creek, in the northeast
quarter of section twenty-six, thence east
said road and then south owned by Clark
and the said creek and owned
and used twenty chains, thence south

[illegible][illegible]

...the city of Beloit, Wisconsin,
on
FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1863,
of that day, the following described
to, wit: all those tracts or parcels
and being in the city of Beloit, county
of Wisconsin, and known and descript-
ive—lot No three (3) and the south
part (A) in block twenty six (26), in
the village of Bat li, according to Hopkin's
map.—Dated December 27th, 1862.
S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff of Rock County.
JAMES H. CHAMBERS,
Attorney.
de5738m

is for Field Artillery I
[1861] O. J. DRAHORN

ROCK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Josiah F Willard, plff, agt Elizabeth A. Phillips,
Charles O Pilkington, def'ts.
IN partnership with the said Josiah F Willard,
closure and sale rendered by the above
on the 24 day of December, A.D. 1896.
Canastota, a referee duly appointed for such
purpose by the court, do hereby certify, to all
bidders, at the front door of the Central Bldg
of Janesville, in said county, on

THE 18th DAY OF MARCH NEXT
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following
real estate situate in the city of Janesville
county and state of Wisconsin, to-wit:
guilted as lot number four (4) in Willards
of lot number one (1) of Mitchell's addition
to the city of Janesville, containing more or less
one and one hundred and twenty acres on Milwaukee

bound, theatre
a song
north
hundred
135-154
25-154
to be
may be
perfection
W. Wis.
W. Wis.

to the recorded list of said subdivision,
thereof we shall be necessary to make the a
by virtue of said judgment of said court
1862. H. N. COMPTON.
WILLIAM MERRILL, PH's Atty. C. W.

OLIVECUT COURT—ROCK COUNTY
James H. Knowlton, Moses S. Pritchard and
son Emily Jones H. Tracy, administrators of
said deceased, vs. John A. Wood, George L.
Wood, Ruffly J. Wood, Adair de Wood, E.
George L. Malow and George Westly.
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment
of said court, the above named parties, in
closure and sale rendered in the above
said case, say that they have caused the
will sell at public auction, on the highest
court room in the city of Janesville, in said
county of Rock, Wisconsin.

THE 16th DAY OF APRIL, A.D.

of land, situate, lying and being as therein described in the county of _____ and State of _____ as lot number two (2) in block _____ (4), in the _____, in said city of _____.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that _____

SHERRIFF'S Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY,

S D Court, plff, vs Jeremiah Moriarty, &c.

By virtue of two several executions in and to said court, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said county, have levied and do hereby sell, at public auction, in and to said county, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, the following to-wit: _____, tools, chattels, lands and truments of said defendant, and all and sundry, and do hereby give notice that said goods and chattels will be sold at public auction, on the _____ day of _____, at _____, in and to said county, at _____ o'clock of the day.

ON THE 14th DAY OF FEBRUARY,

[illegible]

ROCK COUNTY, TOWN OF JOHNSTON
To Marshall Cunningham:
YOU are hereby notified that a WARRANT
has been issued against you and
you are hereby notified that a demand of \$100
has been made against you by Marshall Cunningham,
amounting to forty acres of land, less
you shall appear before W. A. Pickett,
the peace in and for said county, at his
court, do the fifth day of February, at
o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will
be given against you and your property, A. D. 1868.
Witness my hand and the seal of said
county, this 5th day of January, 1868.
JESSE H. MORSE, CLERK OF COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY
W. A. Pickett, Clerk.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of closure and sale rendered in the above case on the 20th day of January, 1963, in the Court of the Lawrence County, Missouri, the undersigned court for such purpose, will sell at public sale the highest bidder, at the front door of the B. K. Bank, in the city of Jancenville in said county of Lawrence, Missouri, the following:

THE 23A DAY OF APRIL 1963

at 2 o'clock, in that parcel of real estate in the said city of Jancenville, Missouri, containing a certain tract of land conveyed by one Sam E. Wilson to said Stephen C. Egan, being, by deed of said Stephen C. Egan, registered in said county. We will continue, in book of said county which land intended hereby to be described as follows: on the east side by the east line of

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Louis Burdum against Harriet M. McCarroll of Rock county.

Plaintiff vs. Defendant.

Filed for record the 23d day of July, 1893.

WM. A. LAWRENCE, Clerk.

[illegible]

north, of range thirteen east, thence running
 to the public road to the northeast corner of
 Burbanck's farm, thence south to the
 said mortgage by James Chamberlain, and
 west side of said road to the corner of the
 said mortgage by James Chamberlain, and
 along the center of said road to the land owned
 by W. Lawrence, thence south twenty chains to
 by C. J. Meloy, thence west twenty chains,
 to the corner of the said mortgage by James
 Chamberlain, thence south to the place of
 bearing three hundred and sixteen acres (316)
 of said section twenty-eight (28) in said
 range thirteen east, thence south to the
 ferry conveyed to the school district for school
 use and also the west half of the southwest
 quarter twenty-eight, in township two north
 range thirteen east, section twenty-eight (28)
 of said section twenty-eight (28) in said
 range twenty north, of said range thirteen

the State of Wisconsin to William & Mary Murray, Calvin W. Howe, Mary E. Eliza

Defendant, defendants:
YOU are hereby summoned to answer the
 Complaint of **Ernest F. Fairbanks, Thad Fairbanks,
 Fairbanks and Franklin Fairbanks**, plaintiff
 was filed in the office of the clerk of the court
 for Rock county, at the city of Janesville, in
 the State of Wisconsin, on the 10th day of
 January, 1920, and to file your answer thereto
 is hereby annexed and herewith served upon
 you a copy of your answer on or at or
 before the expiration of the time specified
 for the filing of your answer after the service
 of this summons upon you, and to appear in
 person or by counsel to answer the complaint
 and to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff
 apply to the court for the relief demanded in
 the Complaint dated the 10th day of January,

(REVENUE STAMP) JAN 20 1920	CONSER & HALL Attorneys Plaintiffs A.
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CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY
Richard H. Plummer atty. Edward L. D.

and by virtue of a judgment of the court and sale rendered in the above captioned case, to wit: That I, the undersigned, plaintiff against the defendants, I shall or sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described premises, to-wit: One lot in the city of Jacksonville, in said county, on

THE 24th DAY of APRIL, 1861,

at the close in the forenoon of that day, I have described real estate, namely: all that lot or portion of the lot of the city of Jacksonville, of the city of Rock and state of Florida, and distinguished as the north half of lot one and seventy-three in Smith, Bell & Stone's Military and Town Lot Map, of said city of Jacksonville, and the same may be more fully described so much thereof as may be sufficient to identify the same, and the expenses of said sale—Do

Sheriff's Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
George M. Murray, vs. Wendell
Hall, his wife, and Thomas J. Hall.
[N] pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment
of said court and sale made in said court, I,
the undersigned, Sheriff of said county, do hereby
offer of said plaintiff and defendant, to be
sold, shall sell at public auction, to the highest
bidder, the front door of the post office, in the city
of Rock, in the county of Rock, in the State of
Illinois.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
At a SESS N. D. of M. that day, the following
mortgaged premises, to wit: all those tracts
of land situate and being in the city of Rock

of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known
ed as follows, to wit: Lot No three (3) and
half of lot No four (4) in block twenty six
city (formerly village) of Beloit, according to
survey of the same.—Dated December 27th,
S. J. M. FULTON, Clerk of the Court.

CHAR. G. WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Instructions for Field Art
Forsala. [unintelligible] O. J. DRA